



IRIS Handbook

*IOAA Briefing
October 29th, 2018*

Office of Research and Development
R111, R12

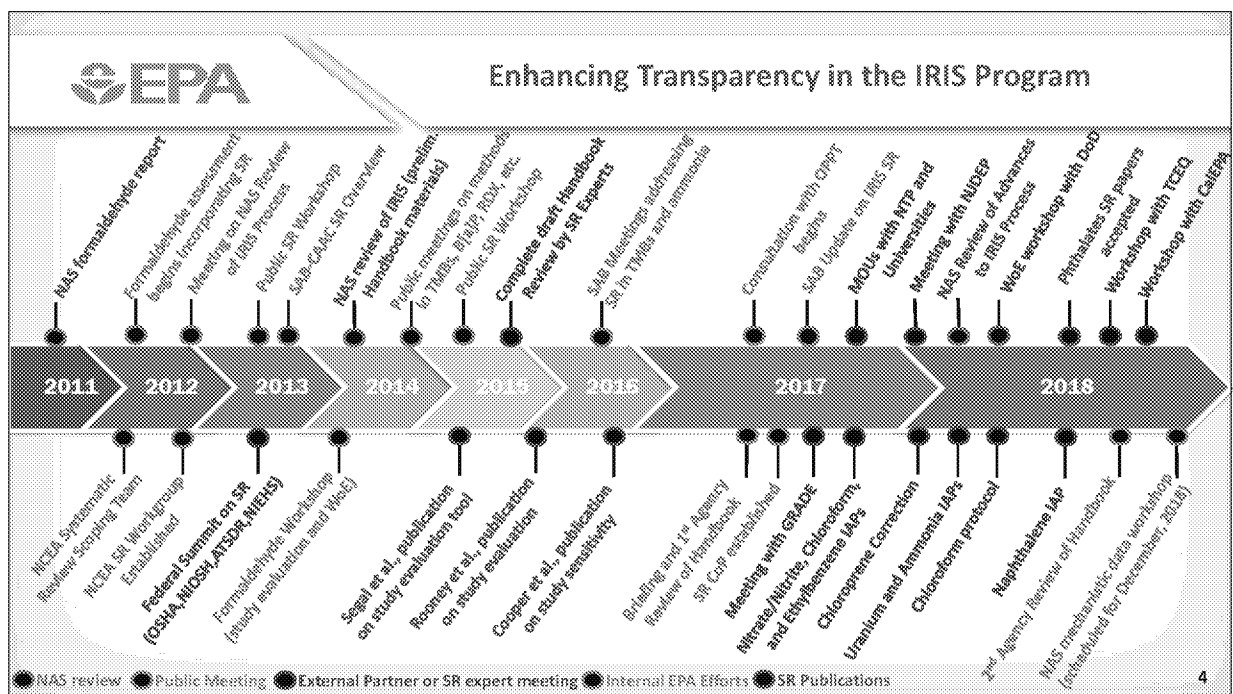


Why IRIS Developed the Handbook

- Need for standardized review practices across the IRIS Program, which is comprised of ~45 FTE across 4 NCEA Divisions in 3 locations (DC, RTP, Cincinnati).
- Direction in U.S. Congressional language
- National Academy of Sciences recommendations in 2011, 2014, and 2018
- Recommendations in multiple GAO reports to develop standardized methods and operating procedures. The most recent report (2017) cited top EPA leadership support of IRIS efforts to address these SAB and NAS recommendations as important.

2018 Congressional Language (Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY18, #115-141)

“Finally, the Committees urge the expedited completion of the IRIS handbook and direct that the public be afforded an opportunity to provide comment on the handbook before it is placed in use.”



Deliberative Process / Ex. 5

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**“The changes in the IRIS program over such a short period of time are impressive”
—Dr. Jonathan Samet**

**The IRIS program has fully established systematic review in assessment development.
The NAS 2018 review found that IRIS has :**



- Instituted management structures to insure a high-quality process
- Provided early opportunities for external stakeholder input via release of assessment plans and protocols
- Established protocols that explicitly document methods
- Adopted computer applications with tools to promote efficiencies
- Supported research on systematic review methods and quantitative methods for toxicity values derivation

“The present committee urges that high priority be given to its [the Handbook] completion, peer review, and release.”



2015 (EPA-SAB-15-013):

"The SAB notes that the process of systematic review still needs development. Documentation of the process of identifying literature has progressed, but further development is needed in establishing standard practices for abstracting relevant data, for evaluating study quality, strengths and shortcomings, and for integration of evidence across studies."

- Handbook Chapters 6, 8, and 11 address this specific recommendation

2016 (EPA-SAB-16-003):

"The SAB appreciates that the EPA is developing a handbook for the IRIS program which will outline the tools and processes to address study quality and risk of bias...The EPA should provide sufficiently detailed criteria for each step of the process leading to the selection of key studies for the point of departure (POD) assessment while the handbook which will outline the tools and processes is being developed."

- The Handbook describes how to transparently consider and document these decision steps, primarily in Chapters 4, 5, 6, and 12

2017 (EPA-SAB-17-008):

"The SAB has observed significant enhancements in the IRIS program over the past few years, with impactful changes over the past year, and marked progress over the past six months. The changes are so extensive and positive that they constitute a virtual reinvention of IRIS"

"The program has fully adopted the principles of systematic review, and incorporated automation and publicly available software platforms to modernize the process. IRIS documents are now more modular and structured to enhance transparency and readability."

- The SR processes described in the Handbook were shared with the public during a Sept. 27-28, 2017 SAB-CAAC meeting

"The process used was described well and was a very thorough and transparent approach to systematically evaluate each of the available scientific studies that described the health effects of PFBS"

"The overall framework for judging the health effect was systematic, objective, and unbiased."

"The toxicity assessment does an admirable job of synthesizing the available data on PFBS' effects ... It is skillfully written and its liberal use of tables makes a substantial contribution to its organizational clarity. ... The criteria for making a judgment as to whether the evidence supports a hazard are clearly described, while Table 7 summarizes the application of these criteria to each study and allows for a transparent process. In my opinion, the most challenging part of the toxicity assessment process is Evidence Integration and Hazard Characterization. In the case of PFBS, the challenge was more than met."

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NCEA is planning two FY19 NAS Workshops**1. Approaches to address mechanistic information in systematic reviews**

- **Date:** December 10-11, 2018
- **Objective:** Explore relevant strategies and tools to inform methods development for the appropriate and pragmatic incorporation of mechanistic data in systematic reviews supporting EPA chemical assessments and prioritization efforts. Input received will help to address transparency in the context of evolving science.

2. Considerations for evidence integration and communicating human health effect conclusions

- **Date:** March 28-29, 2019
- **Objective:** Explore strategies that address challenges in evidence integration, or weight-of-evidence analysis, focusing on effectively communicating the degree of certainty in the available human, animal, and mechanistic evidence.

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Acknowledgements

Handbook

Xabier Arzuaga
Laura Dishaw
Catherine Gibbons
Barbara Glenn
Karen Hogan
Andrew Kraft
April Luke
Beth Radke
Kris Thayer
George Woodall

IRIS Program Planning

James Avery
Tina Bahadori
Emma Lavoie
Dahnish Shams
Vicki Soto
Kris Thayer

Automation Tools/Templates

Michelle Angrish
Audrey Galizia
Amanda Persad
Sue Rieth
Michele Taylor
Andre Weaver

